

Semi-Weekly Interior Journal.

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Semi-Weekly Interior Journal

W. P. WALTON, — — Editor and Proprietor

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Should the Great Land Larcenies Stand Approved?

Is There But One Political Issue?

Editor Interior Journal:

It is shown by the official records of the country that from the organization of the Government in 1787 to the year 1862, a period of seventy-five years, there were granted to the States by acts of Congress, public lands amounting in the aggregate to 31,000,000 of acres, only, while from 1862 to 1875, a period of thirteen years, these lands were given away to the enormous amount of 192,000,000 of acres. The grants made in the period first mentioned were exclusively to the States and for purposes of internal improvement, but those made during the latter period (from 1862 to '75) were exclusively to railroad corporations and were donations, pure and simple, from the United States to those corporations. To give the reader some idea of the vastness of those gifts, it may be stated that 192,000,000 acres cover territory enough to make about ten States of the size of Indiana.

The public lands are the property of the people of the United States and are held in trust for them by their agent, commonly called the Government, and this agent has been disposing of them and is likely to continue to dispose of them, in the manner above indicated, unless forbidden and restrained by its masters, the people. Can any one possessed of a little sense and a conscience, say that this great trust has been faithfully discharged? Can any one say that it has not been most flagrantly violated to the incalculable injury of those for whom it was held?

The reasons or excuses, rather, offered for this prima facie liberality displayed at the expense of the people for the aggrandizement of capitalists are, 1st, the necessity of constructing these roads for postal and military purposes; and 2d, the promotion of the settlement of the country where the lands are located and the consequent bringing them into market at good prices.

Now, as to the first reason, conceding that the necessity existed, it does not follow that it was the duty of the Government, or that it was politic on its part to pay, as was done, more than double what would have been a fair cost of the construction of the roads and that too without acquiring the ownership of them or any interest in them; nor does it follow that the payment should have been made in lands exclusively. It can be shown that the value of the lands was sufficient to pay the entire cost of building these roads and leave a large surplus in the pockets of the donors. Referring to the Northern Pacific road, the Auditor of Railroad Accounts states that the cost of constructing that road would be \$75,000,000. To that corporation were granted 48,000,000 acres of land. The official records show that the corporation has sold of these lands 2,250,000 acres for the aggregate sum of \$9,000,000, being \$4 per acre. Taking these as the criterion of value, we find that the 48,000,000 acres would bring the enormous sum of \$192,000,000; from which if we subtract \$75,000,000 (the cost of construction) we have a clear gain of \$117,000,000! This is no exaggeration; on the contrary, it is an under-estimate of the profits accruing to these corporations from the land grants. The statistics show that the average price of lands sold by them has been \$1.90 instead of \$1 per acre. So, it is thus proven that the Government would have saved immensely by building the roads and selling its bonds to pay for them and then deeding them to these needy corporations, rather than to have paid for them, as was done, in public lands.

But the wasteful over-payment for these roads, outrageous as it is, is not the only objection to this land granting legislation. Every consideration of policy, of patriotism and of justice, requires that the public domain should be preserved for homes for actual settlers, to be acquired by them by the mere act of settling upon and improving them, or at a mere nominal cost, sufficient to reimburse the Government for the expense of surveying and disposing of them. It is not only not the policy of this Government to speculate on the people's lands, but to do so is a most execrable abuse of power; and it is equally impolitic and equally an abuse of trust to so legislate as to enable corporations and other land-grabbers to speculate, or to monopolize them to the exclusion of homeless citizens. Next to the fact that under our republican institutions every citizen is a sovereign and the full equal in respect of civil and political rights of every other citizen, the greatest blessing we enjoy, as compared with the inhabitants of the old world, is the possession of a vast area of the richest and cheapest lands on the globe, affording homes and means of comfortable support and of acquiring wealth to every one who may have the good sense and energy to avail himself of the chance. The cheapness of these lands mainly depends upon the fact that a large proportion of them are as yet unoccupied and are held by the Government for the benefit of her citizens and may be ob-

tained at trifling cost and, to a large extent under our homestead laws, may be had by actual settlers without price. Such being the case, with a just and judicious disposition of these lands by the Government, it is impossible for this country for centuries to come, if ever, to become the abode of pauperism and misery such as obtain in the old countries; while, on the other hand, it is not only a possibility but a certainty that every head of a family, with ordinary industry and prudence, can become the owner of a home with all its comforts and pleasures, and can, if not unfortunate in the course of an ordinary lifetime, bequeath a legacy enough to place him and those dependent upon him in a condition of absolute independence. It is these cheap lands that stand as a barrier between our humbler people and the destitution, degradation and wretchedness with which all Europe is accursed. In those old countries the lands are chiefly owned in immense bodies by a few high-born persons called "the nobility" and by the law of primogeniture a distribution of landed property, no matter by whom held, is made impossible and the ownership of a place of abode depends not upon honest industry and exertion, but upon lineage. For this reason and because of the extreme density of population, it is absolutely impossible for a plebeian to obtain title to real estate, and, except upon the hardest terms, he is debarred from the privilege of tilling the soil, even as a renter. In point of fact the renter is but the slave and vassal of the landlord. But such is the redundancy of population that thousands are unable to get lands as renters on any terms, and, consequently, they are driven to the factories and furnaces, where they all, great and small, strong and weak, male and female, are compelled to work like galley-slaves throughout their lives for bare subsistence and a very mean subsistence at that. And to this kind of life they are an irreversibly doomed as if God himself had so decreed. In their own country there is no possible escape from it and their destiny forbids their removal to a better land.

Now in view of this contrast, thus faintly depicted, between the advantages of our country over all other countries for the acquirement of life's comforts—advantages consisting almost exclusively of the opportunity of possessing homes and the blessings and joys that homes alone can afford—could anything be more idiotic, to say nothing of its inhumanity, than for our Government to, in effect, annihilate these sources of enjoyment and happiness to its own people by gratuitously granting its lands to its least needy and most greedy citizens?

But the acts of Congress making these grants are not the only ugly features of this business, nor are they the ugliest. It has been stated that these railroad grants in the aggregate amount to 192,000,000 acres. Every one of them was made upon conditions distinctly expressed in the acts—the conditions being that the corporations should complete a specified portion of the roads each year, receiving the lands earned upon the completion of each section and that upon failure to complete the entire road within a specified time, the lands remaining should revert to the Government. Now the fact is that notwithstanding the Congress in its tender love for these corporations has granted to them numerous extensions of time in which to fulfill their contracts by finishing their roads, no less than 90,000,000 of acres—a territory larger than Ohio, Indiana and Illinois combined—have been fairly forfeited by the default of the corporations which now, by every principle of right and justice, as well as by the terms of the grants themselves, are as much the property of the people of the U.S. as they were before the grants were made. As plain as this seems to the ordinary mind, the Supreme Court of the United States has decided that the Government can not resume her ownership and control of the lands without an act of Congress declaring them forfeited, and strange to tell that body can not be induced to make such declaration though strenuous and repeated efforts to procure that action have been made by members who have not wholly forgotten the rights of the people.

All these railroad grants, without an exception, were made by republican Congresses and approved by republican presidents and made against the protest and in spite of the persistent opposition of the democrats in Congress. They are pre-eminently republican measures and that they are so recognized by their bloated beneficiaries is made very palpably and painfully evident by the contribution of large sums of money by railroad millionaires to the republican campaign fund at each recurring presidential election. Nothing is more notorious than the fact that these railroad magnates are the chief dependence of the republican party for corruption money with which to carry the elections. Current political events demonstrate that there is an established partnership between the land-grabbers and the office-grabbers, and an amazingly strong firm it is.

Now why is it that this great matter has been abandoned or pretermitted as a party issue? Why is it that we are told by those who seem to be shaping the policy of the democratic party and who seem at this time to have supreme control of its destiny, that there is but one issue left to the party? Is it because this stupendous robbery of the people, which is but dimly described in this paper, ought to be and is to be

so tamely submitted to and acquiesced in? Is it because the 90,000,000 acres of the people's land, which the republicans party has attempted to give to their political allies as a corruption fund and which can be restored to the people by a simple act of Congress, is too trifling a matter to engage the attention of democratic statesmen? What has happened to change the views of democracy on this subject? In 1868, in 1872 and again in 1876 this villainous legislation was considered of sufficient importance to be denounced in the strongest terms in our national platforms. In 1876 a plank was adopted on this subject in the following emphatic language:

"Reform is necessary to put a stop to the profigate waste of public lands, and their diversion from actual settlers, by the party in power, which has squandered 200,000,000 of acres upon railroads alone and out of more than threefold that aggregate, has disposed of less than a sixth directly to tillers of the soil!"

Now why is it that this particular plank is missing from the platform of 1880? Did anything occur between 1876 and 1880 to make this matter superfluous or for any reason unworthy of the party's notice? Is it not a singular coincidence that Boss Watterson, who drafted the platform of 1880, from which the land grant subject is dropped, should be the first man to proclaim that the tariff question is the only issue left to the democratic party? Can it be that a scheme is being laid by our free-trader managers to purchase pecuniary aid for election purposes from the Goulds, Huntingtons and Vanderbilts by forbearance to press the people's demand of a restoration of the aforesaid "squandered" lands? Whether there is any such dicing going on or not it is impossible to tell, but it is not difficult to see that such a bargain would have its advantages to the railroad men. On the one hand, the 90,000,000 of acres of land to be thus secured is no insignificant matter and on the other hand, the establishment of the free-trade system with free, proper-made steel rails and all the other products of iron of which railroads require so much, at half price and the labor of shoveler and ditchers and quarrymen at the same rate, are considerations not to be grinned at. Can it be that there is a bargain a brewing whereby the old firm of Railroad & Landgrab is to be dissolved and to be succeeded by the new firm of Freeholder & Landlooter? Who can answer this conundrum?" J. B. Stanford, January 1881.

How Chewing Gum is Made.

Petroleum, says the Troy Times, is the great foundation of most of our chewing gum. Said a New York confectioner: You see that marble-like block on the counter. A few days ago that came out of the ground in Pennsylvania a dirty, greenish brown fluid, with a smell that could have knocked an ox down. The oil refinery took it and put it through a lot of chemical processes that I don't know anything about, and after taking out a large percentage of kerosene, and a good share of naphtha, considerable benzine, a car-load of tar and a number of other things with names longer than the alphabet, left us this mass of nice clean wax known as paraffine. There isn't any taste to it, and no more smell than there is to a china plate. We will take this lump, cut it up and melt it in boilers. This piece will weigh 200 pounds. We odd thirty pounds of cheap sugar to it and flavor it with vanilla, wintergreen, peppermint, or any essential oil. Then we turn it out on a marble table and cut it into all sorts of shapes with dies. After it is wrapped in oiled tissue paper and packed in boxes, it is ready for the market. You can imagine that somebody is chewing gum in this country when I tell you that a lump like this one will make 10,000 penny cakes, and we use one up every week. There are dozens of manufacturers using almost as much of the wax as we do.

The business failures in the United States during 1883, reported by R. G. Dunn & Co., number 9,189, against 6,738 in 1882 an increase of 2,416. The liabilities for 1883 are \$172,000,000, against \$101,000,000 for 1882. Failures of last year are the largest since 1878, when they reached 10,478, with liabilities of \$234,000,000. A close analysis of the tables presented in the circular shows that out of every ninety-four persons engaged in business in 1883, one person failed, while in 1878 one person failed out of every sixty-four traders.

Gus Steward, father of little Hattie Steward, who was abducted by her uncle Joseph Steward, and succeeded in getting married in Lexington, Ga., followed them up and pulled them out of bed in Athens, where they were enjoying nuptial sweets. The girl went home penitent declaring that they had no time to do anything wrong. While Mr. Steward was in pursuit of his erring daughter, his son ran off with his aunt, a sister of the incestuous uncle who caused the first trouble.

Those unhappy persons who suffer from nervousness and dyspepsia should use Carter's Little Nerve Pills, which are made expressly for sleepless, nervous, dyspeptic sufferers. Price 25 cents, all druggist.

A dozen Cincinnati firms manufacturing boots and shoes have adopted resolutions declaring that the Board of Arbitration has proved a failure on the part of the employers, and henceforward they will make their own oil wages and shop rules.

PAINT LICK, GARRARD COUNTY.

We are glad to see that Mr. John Parks and Mr. F. M. Lutet are both able to be out again.

Henry Hackley, operator at Bloomfield, and Alex Francis, assistant agent at Livingston, spent Christmas with the old folks at home.

Uncle Billy Warren, our livery man, says that one of his horses has cleared him \$600 in the last two years. Most of it was paid by a young man going to see his sweetheart.

The following officers were elected at the Masonic Lodge at this place to serve the ensuing year: F. M. Lutes, W. M. Tyre Best, S. W.; H. K. Conn, Jr. W.; F. J. Conn, T.; B. F. Slavin, S.; W. M. Brown, S. D.; B. L. Mitchell, J. D.

On the morning of the 25th, Minnie, a little daughter of Dr. B. Rumsey, of this place, was playing with her toys while the family were at breakfast. When they had finished and went back into the room she was dead. She had been in delicate health for some time and died with hemorrhage of the lungs.

There was to have been a party at Jesse Boyton's last Tuesday night, but owing to the inclemency of the weather it was a failure. The boys thought that as it was leap year the girls would come after them, but they got badly left. One young fellow thought that he would not be outdone so he went alone, but when he got to Boyton's he was left too. There was no one there but himself.

We had a gay Christmas. Our citizens say there was the largest crowd here on that day than ever was before or since the circus wreck. The little folks amused themselves with fire-crackers, torpedoes, &c.; the older ones took egg-nogg and Tom and Jerry in their whisky straight pleased the colored folks. Our merchants were all as busy as bees; some of them had five or six clerks and then couldn't wait on their customers fast enough. We are told that D. G. Slaughter had such a crowd that it was almost impossible to get standing-room. Everything passed off quietly tho', except a negro, who went into the store smoking. Mr. Louis Todd, one of Mr. Slaughter's clerks, told him they didn't allow any smoking in there. He said that he would smoke when he d—n pleased. About that time Todd gave him a blow over the head with a whip staff and sent the gent out of the door with a bloody head. Mr. Slaughter gave a grand fire-works display at night, which drew a large crowd. Quite a number of presents were given by the boys to their sweethearts and vice versa; but our kinder went huck on us, tho' a gentleman of Lancaster remembered us with a present, which is highly appreciated. It is not very ornamental but very useful. The young folks had an entertainment of some kind nearly every day or night during Christmas. The first was a dining given by Mr. Tyre Best to his gentlemen friends. Some forty or fifty were present and partook of the many good things to eat. Mr. and Mrs. El Ballard gave a dancing party to the young folks on the night of the 26th, which was simply grand, as also was the supper. Last, but not least, Misses Die and Florence Luckey gave a party that could not have been excelled. Dancing was also on the programme of the evening. The supper was splendid and a sufficient proof that the young ladies are adepts in the culinary department.

Wide-Awake Druggists. Messrs. Penny & McAlister are always alive to their business, and spare no pains to secure the best of every article in their line. They have secured the agency for the celebrated Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption. The only certain cure for Consumption, Coughs, Colds, Throats, Asthma, Hay Fever, Bronchitis, or any affection of the Throat and Lungs. Sold on a positive guarantee. Trial Fomatic free. Regular size, \$1.

Fig. 1. I. B. SEELEY.
Fig. 2. J. B. SEELEY.
Trade Mark. Registered.

Largest Stock of Watches, Clocks, Jewelry & Silverware.

Ever brought to this market. Prices Lower than the Lowest Watch, Clock and Jewelry Repaired on short notice and Warranted.

M'ROBERTS & STAGG

DRUGGISTS AND PHARMACEUTISTS,

Opera House Block, Stanford, Ky.

DEALERS IN—

Drugs, Wall Paper, Wines, Musical Instruments,
Chemicals, Books, Liquor, Pocket
Paints, Stationery, Oils, Soaps, Tobaccos, Cutlery,
Lamps, Pe fumery, Fire Arms, Needles.

Our Jewelry, Silverware and Optical Goods Department is in Charge of Col. Thos. B. Richards, who will Repair Watches and Clocks Promptly and in the best style.

H.C. RUPLEY.

I have received and am still receiving New Goods for Fall and Winter, comprising the best in the market, which will be gotten up in style and make second to none in city or country. Give me a trial. H. C. Rupley

W. H. HIGGINS,

DEALER IN—

Hardware, Horse Shoes, Groceries, Saddles,
Iron, Nails, Queensware, Buggy Whips,
Buggy Wheels, Stoves, Cane Mills, Harness,
Spokes, Grates, Cedar Mills, Lap Covers,
Rims, Stoneware, Corn Shellers, Collars,

Oliver Child, Champion Steel and Brinley Combined Plows, Wooden and Cast Irons, and the Celebrated Mayfield Elevator. Tin Roofing and Gutting will have prompt attention.

Salesmen (T. M. Johnston, W. B. McKinney).

"HEADQUARTERS."

As our heading indicates, we propose in the future to be headquarters for all goods in our line.

Our Specialties are Groceries, Queensware, Hardware, Stoves, Wagon Material, &c.

We buy from first hands, in large quantities and for spot cash, saving the discount. If you will only call and see for yourself, we will convince you that you can buy goods CHEAPER than you ever bought them in Stanford before and as cheap as you can buy anywhere.

BRIGHT & CURRAN.

Penny & McAlister

PHARMACISTS

DEALERS IN—

Drugs, Books, Stationery and Fancy Articles.

Physicians' prescriptions accurately compounded

Also

JEWELERS!

THE

Largest Stock of Watches, Clocks, Jewelry & Silverware.

Ever brought to this market. Prices Lower than the Lowest Watch, Clock and Jewelry Repaired on short notice and Warranted.

LIVERY, SALE & FEED STABLE!

AND HARNESS SHOP.

Nice lot of Horses and Fine Turnouts. Rates reasonable.

COAL!

And can supply it in any quantity.

A. T. NUNNELLEY, Stanford, Ky.

THE INTERIOR JOURNAL

Semi-Weekly Interior Journal

Stanford, Ky., - January 4, 1884

W. P. WALTON, - - - - EDITOR

NOW THAT the Legislature is entering upon its work it becomes question of interest, not only to every member of the body, but also to every citizen of the State. On what particular points do we need legislation? We have heretofore called attention to other-sided changes, but there is one amendment to our penal code which has been for some time mooted, and which in the judgment of a large number of people demands attention. The burden imposed upon the State in the matter of petty crimes is becoming an oppressive weight. Some action is required which will operate first as a preventive of crime and second as a whole-some reminder that law must be vindicated, peace secured and property protected. There has been a growing belief for some time prevalent, that a recurrence to the ancient regime of the whipping post would prove the most potent factor in the solution of this difficult problem. Law without a penalty is an invitation to crime—with an inadequate penalty it is simply an expensive farce in which the coat falls upon the prosecutor and the laugh is on the side of the criminal. This was not the case in the day when the punishment of which we speak was a cherished institution in every public cause. We can well remember the uneasiness with which the youthful Kentuckian was wont to contemplate this spectral monster, and the strong impulse of honesty and sobriety with which he pondered the momentous lesson. Let it not be argued that this was an outgrowth of a barbarous age. It was adopted in an age when men dealt in facts, when language was used to express an idea, not to conceal it, and when the peace, security and purity of society was regarded of such paramount importance as to demand protection by the most efficient remedy. The idea of a necessary connection between crime and punishment is as old as the human race and is inseparable from our consciousness. It lies at the foundation of every theory of justice entertained by every phase of civilization. But the leading objection to the punishment we advocate is its cruelty. Fathers and mothers find this difficulty, when with bleeding heart, but holy purpose they inflicted corporal punishment upon their idolized boy. But is there not cruelty too involved somewhere with pecuniary fine, bodily incarceration, enforced and unremunerated labor? Perhaps the nerves of the criminal are not made to tingle; but the actual punishment, the cold and hunger and nakedness unperindued falls upon the unoffending, dependent ones. The truth is, that under our mild system, incarceration is the stronghold of a humane jailer has come to be regarded by the average offender as rather a luxury than a privation, and the crime, instead of bringing disgrace, is considered but an easy stepping stone to preferment. One thing is certain, our present system is a failure. Give us back the old system with all its gloomy terrors, with all its acute, but temporary suffering, with all its burning shame, if you please, and it will be laid aside only in consequence of being no longer needed.

A SHORT telegram in our last issue told the result of the Speaker's race at Frankfort. There were three ballots taken and the strength of each candidate on the first was as follows: Offutt 28, Adair 17, Muhlenburg 12, Owens 9, Perry 9, Harcourt 8, and Rudy 6. The weakness of Owens was a general surprise. Hon. A. G. Talbot was nominated but withdrew before the first ballot, leaving Hon. T. P. Hill, Jr., to vote for Offutt, his real choice. It is a source of gratification to all who know the genial and capable E. Polk Johnson, that he was nominated Clerk of the House by acclamation. He is perhaps the best suited man for the place in the State, having been a member of the body and assistant clerk for several terms. The other officers nominated and afterwards elected were: Assistant Clerk, W. L. King, of Hickman; Sergeant at Arms, W. B. Riley, of Woodford; Doorkeeper, Robert Tyler, of Bullitt. The Senate officers are: Clerk, W. V. Prather, of Harrison; Assistant Clerk, Geo. W. Reeves, of Ballard; Sergeant at Arms, Bart W. Jenkins, of Louisville and last but not least, our old friend J. Fry Lawrence, of Louisville, doorkeeper. Hon. Chas. S. Offutt, the speaker is but 27 years of age, but he has been City Attorney of Paris for three terms and has served his county in the Legislature a term before this. He is a graduate of Georgetown College and a man of decided ability. His election gives general satisfaction.

THE Governor's message appears in yesterday's dailies, which, by the way came on a greatly delayed train. We havn't, therefore, had time to give it a careful reading, but a casual glance is sufficient to see that it is a sensible document. He calls attention to the large deficit in our State treasury and urges an entire revision of our revenue system. The penitentiary, he says, is in a fine condition and in view of the growing demand for another, he suggests that one be built in the Western part of the State. He wants the capitol building completed and hast of all thinks that the duties of the railroad commission, might be easily performed by other officers of the State government. The report of the various charitable institutions are given but we have referred to them before. On the whole the paper is full of interest and ought to be carefully read by everybody.

—Joseph Longworth, one of the wealthiest and most public-spirited citizens of Cincinnati, is dead, aged 74.

THE topic of probably the most absorbing interest, just now, is that touching the contest for U. S. Senator. The position is one of great importance, demanding the highest order of qualifications. The exigencies of the time call imperatively for our finest man and in view of all the bearings of the question, so far as we have been able to contemplate it, we feel warranted in presenting our townsmen, Col. W. G. Welch, as one eminently endowed and peculiarly fitted for the high preferment. Col. Welch is not a stranger to the country. The force of character, the large information, the powers of investigation, the wisdom in council and the coolness of judgment which marked and distinguished him even in his early youth have strengthened with his years and won for him a reputation far beyond the limits of his native State. An active participant in the political affairs of the county, he has been present and a power in many of the public deliberations of the State, and the steadiness of his course, the clearness of his perceptions and the calm philosophical and statesmanlike character of his theories have won for him the highest admiration. Col. Welch has the advantage of being in full vigor of life, trained amid the transformative scenes through which the country has, during the last quarter of a century, been passing, a living member of a living era, educated up to the necessities and the capabilities of the present age and worthy to sustain the honor of his native State in the nation's highest council. The Legislature could not do better than elect him.

NOTES OF CURRENT EVENTS.

—By the breaking of a dam at the Huron Mine in Michigan, six men were drowned.—Claiborne Little died yesterday at J. W. Poynter 107 shares of Clark County National Bank Stock at \$200 per share, —[Winchester Democrat.

—Postmaster Gresham is preparing a bill for introduction into Congress, excluding newspapers publishing lottery advertisements from the pound rate.

—A collision of trains on the Grand Trunk Railroad, near Toronto, Canada, resulted in the death of twenty-two persons and the terrible injury of many others.

—Col. W. P. Harris, for the past three years Superintendent of the Huntington division of the Chesapeake and Ohio system, has been appointed Superintendent of the first division of the Louisville and Nashville road, and also of the Knoxville branch to Jellico, with headquarters at Louisville. Mr. J. G. Metcalf, who has had charge of the division, to which Mr. Harris has been appointed, will take the Superintendency of the I. C. & L. Short line division, of the L. & N., where he has been for some time past.

RELIGIOUS.

—A protracted meeting at the Baptist church in Mt. Sterling closed with 48 additions.

—Eld. J. Q. Montgomery will preach for McCormack's church the 1st and 3d Sundays of each month this year.

—A society of Faith Believers in New York city have kept the body of their dead leader for fourteen days in the expectation that he will be resurrected.

—Baptismal immersion is rapidly dying out in England. It is now getting to be that the only requisite for admission to the church is a confession of faith in the divinity of the Savior. —[Ex.

—Eld. Martin Owens and Z. B. Shackson have just closed a nine-days meeting at Mt. Moriah Church, which resulted in 13 additions. Eld. Owens has been called again to preach for this church, which will be his 26th year as pastor of it.

LAND, STOCK AND CROP.

—J. Hood Smith of Clermont sold last week 100 grade ewes at \$6 50 per head.

—Dressed Turkeys wanted by T. R. Walton, corner Main and Somerset sts.

—Wanted 50 thoroughbred and good grade bulls, from 9 to 20 months old. E. T. Young, McKinney.

—J. W. Givens has just returned from Lexington, Miss., where he sold a car load of horses and mules, the former at \$50 and \$175 the latter at an average of \$140. He reports the demand dull.

DANVILLE, BOYLE COUNTY.

—The turkey packing business has closed for the season. It is estimated that 25,000 dressed turkeys have been shipped from Danville to New York and Boston the present winter.

—An entertainment was given New Year eve by Miss Zee Welsh to her friend, Miss Belle Moore, of Louisville. About fifty young ladies and gentlemen attended, all of whom speak of the party as a most enjoyable one.

—The opera known as the "Twin Sisters," which has been in rehearsal by a number of young ladies of Danville, will be presented on the night of the 12th instant, with a matinee on the Saturday evening following. The performance will be for the benefit of Trinity Episcopal church. Twenty-five female voices will constitute the chorus. Misses Maggie Randolph and Emma Kincaid will appear in the leading roles. The accompaniments will be furnished by an orchestra of five instruments.

—Capt. Spradlin and party of surveyors of the Cincinnati, Nashville & Green River Railroad, who have been making their headquarters at Gilcher's, left on Wednesday and will stop for several days to come with Mr. James Herring, who lives between this place and Lancaster. They express themselves as well pleased with the treatment they have received at the hands of the citizens of Danville and vicinity and desire particularly to return their thanks to Capt. Venable, Dr. A. W. Johnson and the Messrs. Gilcher for courtesies extended.

—Mr. J. S. Hindley and Miss Laura Engleman, daughter of Mr. R. C. Engleman, were married on Wednesday, by Rev. S. W. Crutcher, in the presence of a few friends. Immediately after the ceremony the bride and groom left for Washington county, where Mr. Hindley has relatives. They will remain about a week with their relatives after which they will return to their home in this county.

—Mr. James O. Nelli, who has been confined to his bed and room for six or seven weeks with typhoid pneumonia, is again able to appear on the street. Mr. C. C. Owens, of Maysville, and Mr. T. C. Rice, of Shelby City, were in town Wednesday. Mr. Peter Fox, of Louisville, is spending a few days with the family of his father, Judge F. T. Fox. Mr. James R. Carrigan, who has been spending a few days with his family, returned to Lexington on Tuesday. His business as an architect is constantly increasing in that city.

—There is no disguising the fact that Miss Claire Scott, the young English tragedienne, now playing an engagement at the opera house has captured the affections of our play-going people. Her first appearance as Lucretia Borgia in the play of that name was a pronounced success. With her voice, her splendid elocution and unerring gestures, she deserves a place among the highest in her profession. As Pauline in the Lady of Lyons, she was warmly applauded Wednesday night and as Deborah, in which character she will appear to-night (Thursday) she is sure to be greeted by a large audience of our best people.

WAR CLAIMS.

—The claims against the United States o the following named citizens of Lincoln County, Ky., for property alleged to have been taken and used by the U. S. Army during the late war, have been referred to me for investigation and report.

Citizens or their legal representatives are hereby notified to appear before me with their witnesses at Stanford, Ky., on the dates set opposite their names. An official notice has been mailed in each case where the P. O. address could be ascertained.

Jan. 4, Est. of W. B. Berry, deed, \$160 00

Jan. 5, Est. of J. D. McKenzie, deed, \$1, 600 00.

Jan. 7, H. P. Middleton, \$120 00.

Jan. 8, Braddock Withers, \$300 00.

Jan. 9, Est. of Winslow Menefee, deed, \$200 00.

Jan. 10, Est. of John Fish, deed, \$5, 996 75.

Jan. 11, Charles B. Paddock, \$1,371 60

Jan. 12, James D. Bastin, \$1,250 00.

Jan. 14, M. C. Portman, \$272 45.

Jan. 15, John Green, \$160 00.

Jan. 16, John Brughman, \$500 00.

Jan. 17, Wm. H. Singleton, \$75 50.

Jan. 18, John Morahan, \$185 00.

Jan. 19, Wm. C. Butler, \$175 00.

Jan. 21, Madison L. Williams, \$375 00.

Jan. 22, Mary Rogers, \$200 00.

Jan. 23, Henry R. Blossom, \$3,268 00.

Jan. 24, James M. Marshall, \$4,225 00.

JOHN S. COOPER,
Agent Q. M. Dept.

—GEO. O. BARNES in SCOTLAND
"PRAISE THE LORD"

PETERHEAD, SCOTLAND, }
LAING'S HOTEL, Dec. 4, 1883. }

Dear Interlo:

"Laing's," as our house is called, is not kept by Laing, but a Mrs. Cruikshank, who keeps it remarkably well; so that it is reported to be the best in Peterhead. It is crowded in the summer, but now the gossips are "few and far between"—our little party seeming to be the only lodgers of anything like a permanent sort. A few commercial travelers have come and gone since our arrival, pleasantly varying the otherwise rather wearisome seclusion from the society of our fellows. If you can imagine a two story square of building, round a court 30x40 feet—the latter with glass roof and used on the ground floor for trunks, boxes, a mangle and even the private carriage of a summer guest, just now; while on the gallery running round on a level with the upper rooms, smoking is permitted, while strictly prohibited elsewhere. Around this central square of building is the outer quadrangle, three sides of which are used for stalls, where vehicles may be put out of the weather, alternated with stabling, which latter also spreads under the bed-room and sitting-rooms of the 2d floor. There is ample accommodations for nearly 100 persons. The fourth side of the quadrangle is laid out in grass plots and flower beds. Peterhead has a market day, weekly, on Fridays and the rent of these stalls for animals and vehicles for that one day in seven forms no inconsiderable feature of our ladybird's income. The place was planned and built by the eccentric Mr. Laing, who afterwards lost his mind, poor man, if it had not been for wandering, while erecting this rambling pile of granite and slate. A small Roman Catholic chapel is in the next lot and Mr. I. erected a curious square tower next these premises, on the top of which he put a cross to " vex the priests," as he declared, in his orthodox zeal. However, a great gale of wind tumbled his cross into the priest's garden, where it was buried, after lying for some time unclaimed; and the tower was topped with its present crown pattern and remains—none knowing what it was designed for, if any; and none knowing what to do with it. Yesterday was market day, and the contrast with the sepulchral quiet of the other six days was complete. The yard was crowded, and from our window we were curious spectators of a panoramic fragment of North Scotland life. The farmers bring in grain, vegetables, cattle and horses for sale and do their week's trading as we do at home on "Court Day." Before dark there was hardly a two-wheeled vehicle left of the scores

that covered the quadrangle during the day and the country folk became country folk again. They did not seem aware of our existence, or had heard prejudicial reports; or perhaps were absorbed with other things; for our afternoon bible reading had only the usual attendance at it.

The delightful weather seems about over. We have been rather close prisoners in the house for two days, although Marie and I went out to visit two faith cure patients yesterday afternoon. Poor souls! the whole thing of trusting the Lord for bodily cure is growing any crop suited to this part of the country. The improvements consist of a frame dwelling of seven rooms with porch and cellar, a well of good water near the door, a good barn, stable and wagon shed, a stock water trough and a convenient well. The fencing on the creek is mostly of stone. The property is in good repair. Location is convenient to church, school and mill. I will sell the property at a reasonable price, including all fixtures, tools, furniture, etc. I will divide the property in smaller lots, according to the needs of the buyers. The property is in good condition and is well situated.

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Semi-Weekly Interior Journal

Stanford, Ky., - - January 4, 1884

I. & N. LOCAL TIME CARD.

Mail Train going North	1.06 P. M.
" " South	2.00 P. M.
Express Train " North	1.01 A. M.
" " South	2.35 A. M.

LOCAL NOTICES.

Buy PAINTS at Penny & McAlister.

Nice stock of birthday cards at Penny & McAlister's.

STANDARD ready mixed paints at McRoberts & Stagg's.

JOHN HAAS Hog Cholera Cure. Penny & McAlister sole agents.

BRAND NEW stock of every thing in the jewelry line at Penny & McAlister's.

WATCHES, Clocks and Jewelry repaired and warranted by Penny & McAlister.

For coughs, colds, &c., use Compound Syrup White Pine. Put up in 25c and 50c bottles. Trial size 10c. McRoberts & Stagg.

PERSONAL.

MISS ALLIE HUBLE has entered, Hamilton College.

MR. JOHN T. GANO, of Texas, is here on important business.

MR. JAMES H. WATSON, of Walton, has been on a visit to relatives here.

MISS BELLE ROBERTS Wednesday to visit Miss Leslie Bessey, in Louisville.

SIGNOR BLITZ, of Louisville, brother-in-law of Mr. D. Kline, is on a visit to him.

MR. J. A. DUKE, contractor, was here yesterday en route to his new work in Pennsylvania.

DR. LARALEY, who went to Florida to see his son in law, Mr. Thomas E. Bruce, returned with him yesterday to Lebanon. Mr. Bruce is sinking very fast.

MAJ. JOHN S. COOPER, of the U. S. Quartermaster's Department, a gentle and accomplished gentleman, is here for the purpose of examining war claims of numerous citizens of this county.

REV. J. A. BOGLE visits Hustonville to-day in the interest of the INTERIOR JOURNAL. Those wishing to subscribe for the paper, renew subscription, pay up arrears, send in advertisements or settle account due, will find this a favorable opportunity.

LOCAL MATTERS.

Baptist's Minister to-night. Don't fail to see them.

The largest lot of sugars and coffees in town, at Bright & Curran's.

HARRY WEBER'S "Nip and Tuck" Comedy Company will appear here January 17th.

This post office will be removed to the building of Farris, Ramsey & C., in a few days.

BORN, January 1st, to the wife of La han Wilhers, a son. Jan 2d, to Mrs. Simon Raney, a daughter.

COMFORTABLE residence with three acres of land attached, in Stanford, for sale or rent. Apply to J. Bright.

REMEMBER court day, we are making special prices to reduce stock. See advertisement. Bruce, Warren & Co.

SHAKER PRESERVING Co.'s Preserves, Jellies and Jams for sale by T. B. Walton, corner Main and Somerset streets.

LOOK HERE! You can find at S. S. Myers' new pickled pigs feet, cucumber pickles, fresh oysters and the nicest tea and butter crackers.

USE Polishing, the best preparation for polishing silver, nickel plate, tin, jewelry boxes, gold plate, &c. For sale only by T. B. Walton. Samples free.

TO CLOSE BUYERS.—If you want a barrel of sugar and a sack of coffee to begin the New Year, it will pay you to get our figures before purchasing elsewhere. Bright & Curran.

MR. H. N. WARE has sold four one-half acre lots, at Stanford Junction, to H. C. Bright, at \$50 each, one do. to B. P. Owenley for \$115 and another to John D. Curtis for \$100.

THE young men who attended the Leap Year Masquerade Carnival and Banquet given by the young ladies of Hustonville, are enthusiastic over the elegant treatment they received.

CONTRACTORS, NOTICE.—Sedded bids will be received until Jan. 10, for building four dwelling houses at Richmond Junction. Plans and specifications can be found at Bright & Curran's store. H. C. Bright.

E. R. CHENAULT, Admr. of Dr. Montgomery, has sold the 47 short-horns advertised to be sold at auction, to a gentleman from Missouri. The sale of the other personalty will, however, occur without reserve on the 8th.

THE house of Mr. Thomas Robinson barely escaped the flames Wednesday night. A fire originated in the kitchen and when it was discovered at 4 A. M., the blaze was coming through the roof. He and his mother were the sole occupants but they went to work and by great effort succeeded in putting it out. The thermometer was 14°, but Tom worked in his shirt tail without so much as even thinking of the weather. The loss was about \$100.

THE Lincoln Land Company with offices in New York City and at Highland, in this country, has purchased 15,000 acres of land in this vicinity for German and Swiss immigrants and they are arriving daily. Mr. J. Otteneheimer is the General Manager of the company, which has a capital of half a million of dollars. The original intention of the company was to purchase 40,000 acres, but the owners have put up the prices to such an amount that Mr. Otteneheimer has declined to make further purchases.

TITZ K. C. has contracted to have Baird's Minstrels here at 3 to-day. Be sure to hear the grand serenade by the finest of bands.

MISS JULIA A. HUNT, the bright little actress who never fails to capture a Stanford audience, will be here next Wednesday and Thursday night, 9 and 10th. Mr. Jac Kramer, her agent, is now here preparing for her coming.

THE bracing atmosphere of yesterday morning was hailed by our fog-bound citizens. The protracted dampness of the preceding week had been fearfully productive of pneumonia, especially among younger children.

DURING the past week Baird's Minstrels have appeared in Mt. Sterling, Winchester, Lexington, Frankfort, Paris and Mayfield, and the press in all these places pronounce them to be the best company that has visited them. They appear here to night and judging from expressions the largest crowd ever in the Opera House will greet them.

SUPERINTENDENT A. T. Hooker, at Stanford Junction, goes notice the other day which read, "We are tired of you bringing Henderson men here and turning ours off. You and Burton have one day to leave here last notice. K. K. K." It is supposed that some worthless fellow who has gotten his walking papers is the author of it. At any rate, the gentlemen are not frightened a great deal.

THE fact that our county is constantly visited by envoys for fine horse-flesh, is significant. Our farmers have to a great extent neglected this particular industry, and yet it is one in reference to which we have already considerable prestige and for which we have particular facilities. Experience has shown that our grass, air and water co-operate in developing to the fullest extent the capabilities of the horse. An extending market is being continually opened up. The fancy for this character of stock, and hence the demand, is rapidly increasing. It has become the fashion for men of capital to invest largely in fast and sturdy teams. Fabulous prices are realized for stock of this description and why should we not assert ourselves and give more attention to the cultivation of this noble animal? The question is worthy of attention.

THE live pigeon tournament given by the Stanford Gun Club on New Year's day proved to be an exciting affair. The first match 18 yards run; 10 birds each, resulted in J. T. Craig winning the first prize, \$15. He got 10 without missing a shot. Dr. W. H. Penny got nine birds and the second prize \$7.50. H. C. Bright and E. P. Owley got 8 each and the latter won the tie and third prize. The other shooters got birds as follows: John Allen 5, E. F. Curran 5, Thomas Robinson 5, H. C. Rupley 6, J. H. Owens 7, Robert Evans 7. The second match, 18 yards rise, went in and out, the shooter to get back three yards after each shot, resulted: H. C. Bright 5, E. T. Young 2, F. J. Curran 6, E. P. Owley 3, Armp Dawson 6, H. C. Rupley 2, Robert Evans 5, Jim Craig 1, Bobt. McAlister 3, Thomas Robinson 0, J. H. Owens 0. H. C. Bright and Robert Evans having developed the best slaying qualities, divided the prize of \$11 between them. The last two birds were killed at 30 yards rise.

SOME brilliant scribbler in the Sunday Argus having ventured to designate the INTERIOR JOURNAL as a "cranky sheet," astonished to find that the scathing lightning had not avenged the daring impiety of the writer, ventures a loftier flight and has the nerve, with nothing but the diameter of the globe between the parties, boldly to challenge Geo. O. Barnes an idiot, a lunatic, an impostor, a profane babble, a perverter of the truth, a denier of the divine attributes and caps the whole with the terrific announcement that he, the scribbler, shouln't be astonished to find him clasped with the false prophet when setting day comes. It is said of some virulent poisons that an overdose will prove its own antidote. So with this attack on the evangelist. There is too much of it. It nauseates but doesn't convince. We may kindly hint to the valiant defender of orthodoxy, that there was a time when a charge like his might have ruffled the equanimity of Mr. Barnes' friends; but that time has passed. He has made a history that cannot be smirched by envy, nor perverted by malignity. Better bide some other gie.

IT has been suggested that the new incumbent in the office of the INTERIOR JOURNAL owes it to a discriminating public that he should offer a proprietary sacrifice on entering upon his new field of labor. With his wonted amiable disposition to be guided by his friends, he touches his venerable beaver in token of acquiescence. He has nothing to offer as to his ability or his zeal in his present service. These are matters yet to be developed. But he begs leave to say to his friends—and trust they are not few—that he has devoted himself for the time, with such powers as he may possess, to the interest of this office and, so far as his feeble ability may extend, to aid the citizens of his county in their great life-conflict. In order to this, much will depend upon the co-operation of the people. He is flattered and cheered by the reception he has met with in Stanford, but he turns with longing for encouragement from his long cherished friends in other parts of the country. In a word; the best encouragement they can give to an old and steadfast friend, will be found in the zeal with which they rally to the support of their county paper. The eight of their faces at the office and the consciousness of conversing with them semi-weekly through the columns of the paper will take the burden from his daily soil and give new energy to a frame that has been long taxed upon the billows of an eventful life.

THE Lincoln Land Company with offices in New York City and at Highland, in this country, has purchased 15,000 acres of land in this vicinity for German and Swiss immigrants and they are arriving daily. Mr. J. Otteneheimer is the General Manager of the company, which has a capital of half a million of dollars. The original intention of the company was to purchase 40,000 acres, but the owners have put up the prices to such an amount that Mr. Otteneheimer has declined to make further purchases.

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THE agent of Miss Claire Scott writes that she and her excellent company will appear here next Monday night, 7th. See Danville letter.

THE Moberly family have been peculiarly unfortunate in the last six months. Every member of it was prostrated with fever, with fatal results in one or two instances. Several of the recovered were out driving a few days ago and while descending the hill near Bright's schoolhouse the horse somce how threw his bride off and started at a full run. The occupants of the vehicle were thrown to the ground and all badly injured. Mrs. Bright had her collar bone broken, two bones of her right leg and her ankle dislocated; Miss Lucy Moberly wrist and thumb dislocated and spinal column injured and Wm. Moberly had his ankle badly sprained. They were taken home and Dr. Carpenter being called rendered the necessary surgical operation and all are now doing well.

THE bracing atmosphere of yesterday morning was hailed by our fog-bound citizens. The protracted dampness of the preceding week had been fearfully productive of pneumonia, especially among younger children.

DURING the past week Baird's Minstrels have appeared in Mt. Sterling, Winchester, Lexington, Frankfort, Paris and Mayfield, and the press in all these places pronounce them to be the best company that has visited them. They appear here to night and judging from expressions the largest crowd ever in the Opera House will greet them.

THE First Victim of Standard Time. An occurrence as sad as it is singular is reported from Casey county. During the recent term of Circuit Court at Liberty, a certain eminent attorney from a neighboring town was sitting in his room at the tavern one morning, calmly preparing a boomerang or so to hurl at Silas Adams during the day, when the door opened and a stout, weather-beaten man entered with deliberation and took a seat.

"Well, Judge," said he, gently resting one brough on the attorney's knee and the other on the mantel piece, while he hospitably drew from a capacious pocket first a twist of tobacco and then a bottle of apple-jack; "well, Van, I've been hearin' a heap lately about 'em changin' the time on us, and settin' the clocks backards and I allowed to the ole woman I'd just come up to the big court and gether your idv about it. In reason I knowed you knowed of everybody did. Liquor up, ole man, and tell me what its fur and all about it!" "Ah!" said the lawyer, thoughtfully closing his eye to the ceiling and purring his lips—a shake away with his hand the proffered refreshment, "I have observed hitherto, and not infrequently, this inaptitude of the masses to grasp fully and to assimilate the chronometrical departure to which you refer. It's rational's would seem obscure to the rustic vision. And yet, I apprehend, the problem when probably elucidated is in no sense difficult of comprehension. To put it in the simplest phraseology, it may be described as an effort of the savants, tentative merely and inchoate to yes, highly arbitrary too, it may be, and of doubtful constitutionality, yet possessed, it is believed, of certain compensatory features of utility and convenience, to impose a common or mean time upon given districts of country in lieu of the true but necessarily variant solar time—in effect to synchronize all points in the same territory, however longitudinally divergent."

"The h—ll!" faintly ejaculated the visitor, his eye assuming a fixed and far-away look, his ruddy complexion paling and his forehead breaking into a sudden perspiration. "Yet, permit me," continued the learned gentleman, hurriedly, observing with concern these symptoms of exhaustion; "suffer me, my dear sir, to be even more explicit, to simplify this matter still further. A clear conception of the phenomenon of true time, varying with each meridian of longitude, and the method of its computation is ipso facto, a solution of the whole mystery. You are doubtless familiar with the well-known fact that the moon's distance from any fixed star being observed and corrected for refraction and parallax and the local time being also noted, the difference between this local time and the time in the table of the nautical almanac corresponding to the esme distance furnishes forth the longitude of any point. Now then, place yourself in fancy at either Pole, where countless meridians seem to stretch away from your feet to the other Pole—radiating as it were from a common centre—bifurcating, so to speak, from one initial point, and girdling the earth, whose round bosom they divide into zones or belts at right angles with the equator; observe, if you please, that the strips or belts revolving eastward are exposed successively, successively, mark you, to the ardent gaze of the sun, as this planet of ours performs its diurnal revolution and pursue the wild and winding sinuosities of its appointed—hello by golly!"

Als he had paused too late! The listener's friggle efforts to keep up with the procession had proved too much for him. The rash seeker after knowledge had paid the forfeit, like another Semole, and was as dead as a herring. The bereaved widow and seventeen helpless orphans reside upon Little Rolling Fork and have the sympathy of the entire community.

IT has been suggested that the new incumbent in the office of the INTERIOR JOURNAL owes it to a discriminating public that he should offer a proprietary sacrifice on entering upon his new field of labor. With his wonted amiable disposition to be guided by his friends, he touches his venerable beaver in token of acquiescence. He has nothing to offer as to his ability or his zeal in his present service. These are matters yet to be developed. But he begs leave to say to his friends—and trust they are not few—that he has devoted himself for the time, with such powers as he may possess, to the interest of this office and, so far as his feeble ability may extend, to aid the citizens of his county in their great life-conflict. In order to this, much will depend upon the co-operation of the people. He is flattered and cheered by the reception he has met with in Stanford, but he turns with longing for encouragement from his long cherished friends in other parts of the country. In a word; the best encouragement they can give to an old and steadfast friend, will be found in the zeal with which they rally to the support of their county paper.

—A letter to Mrs. Betsy Nevius announces the marriage of her grand-daughter, Miss Sallie DeWall, of Houston, Texas, to Mr. W. P. Mallory, of Natchez, Mississippi. —Cards are out announcing the marriage of Miss Clara Bell Helm, one of our loveliest young ladies, to Mr. John T. Gano. The ceremony will occur at 10 A. M. January 10th at the home of Mr. and Mrs. E. T. Rochester.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Notice!

I will sell all the personal property of Morris J. Harris, deceased, at Crab Orchard, Ky., on Wednesday, January 16, 1884, Consisting of Horses, Cows, Steers, Hogs, Wagons, Corn, Hotel Furniture, &c. All persons indebted to the estate will be paid forward and settled with the undermentioned and have credit.

M. J. HARRIS, Jr., Admr.

HON. A. G. TALROTT

Is a Candidate for Congress in this district, subject to the action of the democracy.

Bank Stock at Public Auction

I will sell at public auction to the highest bidder in Stanford, Ky., on

January County Court Day,

7th Inst.

Nine Shares of Stock in the Farmers Na-

tional Bank of Stanford.

212-21

I. S. TEVIS.

Stockholder's Meeting.

A meeting of the Stockholders of the First Na-

tional Bank will be held at their banking house in

Stanford, on Tuesday, Jan. 8, 1884, for the pur-

pose of electing eleven Directors to serve for the en-

coming year.

do 18 J. J. McROBERTS, Cashier.

J. B. OWNSLEY, Cashier.

Stockholder's Meeting.

A meeting of the Stockholders of the Farmers

Bank in Hustonville will be held at their banking

house in Hustonville, on Tuesday 8th day of Jan.

1884, for election of nine directors to serve for year 1884.

J. W. HOCKER,

Cashier.

Stockholder's Meeting.

A meeting of the Stockholders of the National

Bank in Hustonville will be held at their banking

house in Hustonville, on Tuesday 8th day of Jan.

1884, for election of nine directors to serve for year 1884.

J. W. HOCKER,

Cashier.

JOS. SEVERANCE,

Late of Chesnut, Severance & Co., Stanford, Ky.

Stanford, Ky., January 4, 1884

HUSTONVILLE, LINCOLN COUNTY.

Hart Thompson and family have returned from Texas with the purpose of remaining here. Mrs. T. will be well-remembered as the beautiful and sprightly Miss Nannie Carpenter.

The privilege of leap-year threaten to interfere materially with legislation in Frankfort this winter. It is reported that the House consists of an unusually large number of unmarried men. Our handsome young Representative was in such demand at home that we sent him abroad to get him out of harm's way. It is now understood that the Capital will be fairly besieged by young ladies and we fear Tom will be compelled to capitulate.

The year just closed has been marked by the death of several of the oldest citizens of the West End. Within the radius of little more than a mile, we lost Robert Blair, Alexander Williams, George B. Cooper, F. S. Kauffman and Green T. Jones. Mrs. W. P. Williams died within the year, I think. Our little town has been singularly free from riot and violence. Prosperity has attended our citizens generally and business has been pretty lively. Our schools have been languishing for several years and most of them have died intestate. Mr. and Miss Burgin are endeavoring to resuscitate Christian College with encouraging results. The churches wear a gloomy aspect. The Baptists have built a neat and commodious house, but are without a pastor. The Methodists had an organization here, but have been entirely without preaching for two or three years. The Christian with a large membership is in a transition state, having parted with its long tried minister, Eld. J. L. Williams, and called a gentleman from abroad whose name I can not just now recall. The Presbyterian, one of the oldest religious organizations in the State, dating far back in a former century, has preaching but once in the month. Our young people succeed admirably in amusing themselves. The elders are harmonious and social and altogether we have a pleasant village.

FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.—Bill Greenham, for breach of the peace and resisting officer was fined \$30 and costs.

Died, Jan. 1st, at 7:30 p. m., Christiana, the infant daughter of G. C. and N. C. Lyon. Funeral at 3 p. m. Wednesday at Hustonville Cemetery.

Wm. Dodd recently sold Bailey Crossen, of Philadelphia, 4 16-hand roadsters for \$1,000. J. W. Allen & Co. sold to Benedict Spaulding 30 head of 1,300-lb. extra leading cattle at \$73.75.

The most notable characters that your reporter noticed at the Young Ladies' Leap Year Masquerade Carnival and Oyster Supper at Christian College, were: Misses Sallie Cook, Pocahontas; a success; well acted; Helen Reid, Sister of Charity; a fine make-up; Belle Cook, Mother Hubbard; Beesie Drye, Folly; Bettie Reid, Goddess of Liberty; Julia Bradley, North; Lena William, South; Jesse Cook, Witch, Lizzie Drye, Night; Lizzie Twidwell, Venetian Lady; Jude Weatherford, Snow; Jennie Reid, Mother Goose; Emma Peyton, INTERIOR JOURNAL—a new-y costum; Dolly Williams, Tamborine Girl; Belle Bigle, Morning; Ida Twidwell, Autumn; Blanche Twidwell, Peasant Girl; Bettie West, Indian Squaw; Emma Perkins, Morning; Mollie Mounce, Gypsy Queen; Sallie Cabell, Martha Washington; Dolly Cabell, Shepherdess; Bell Jones, Gent; Zapby; T. Logan, Novice; Mac Logan, Unknown; Lucille Cooper, Kentucky Rose; and several others that I could not ascertain. The gentlemen were about as follows: Jim Cook and Shack Huffman, Dudevill Masters; Will Reid and Woford Drye, "Buchu," before and after taking; June Hucker, Old-time Girl; Ernest Wood, Priest; June Reid, Cow boy; Jim Reid, Indian Chief; Gil Cooper, Stanford, Cow-boy; Will Hocket, Simple Simon; Harry Hocket, Two-faced Man; Lee Reid, Ghost; David Allen, a fine make up of the Devil; Porter Sandidge, Don't know; Will West, Paddy; Will Jones, Beggar Boy, Geo. Weatherford, Jr.; Burlesque on Mother Hubbard, or the old woman who was going to live in the shoe; Jim Severance, Stanford, Dudes; Charlie Carson, Stanford, Duke; John Bright, Muldoon, the solid man; James Carson, Minstrel End-man; Dan K. Garrard, Representative from Clay county; The last mentioned are all from Stanford. Among the young ladies who were not masked I recognized Miss Ella Van Meter, of Winchester; Bertie Newlin, Danville. Alice Burgin, Eugenia Peyton, Mary Peyton, Alice Jones, Florence Drye, Mary Thompson and others. Mr. Rue and Dr. Dalton, of Bargin; Jno. J. Allen, of Liberty; Dr. Tanner, McKinney, were among the many gentlemen not masked. Supper was called at 10 o'clock. The dining-room was handsomely decorated and to the evergreen invitation on the wall, "Eat, Drink and be Merry," more than 150 guests responded. I was rather expecting the INTERIOR JOURNAL office would furnish a "Capt. Smith," but he failed to materialize. It is intimated that the young gentlemen will return the compliment paid them by the young ladies in so enjoyable an affair as Tuesday night's, by ordering it duplicated on roller skates, provided they can obtain the use of College Hall, which of course will be given.

Thousands Say So.

Mr. T. W. Atkins, Girard, Kansas, writes: "I never hesitate to recommend your Electric Bitters to my customers; they give atra satisfaction and are rapid sellers." Electric Bitters are the purest and best medicina known and will positively cure Kidney and Liver Complaints. Purify the blood and regulate the bowels. No family can afford to be without them. They will save hundreds of dollars in doctor's bills every year. Sold at 50c a bottle by Penny & McAllister.

What is Love?

One hundred letters were written to a many well-known "thinkers" of Vincennes requesting answers to the question, "What is love?" The result of the editor's labor, indicate a confused variety of opinions among the people of Vincennes as to what love is. Following are the answers from sixteen different persons:

The most interesting and pardonable of human weakness.

A mere delusion, that has ruined many men.

A feeling of such exquisite tenderness that it is too sweet for compassion.

I don't know anything about it, don't think it amounts to much.

The sweetest and most passionate excitement known to men—binding together by the strongest cords sex, kindred and nations.

Don't know anything about it; I never was there.

It is something that no fellow can find out—yet we'll feel its power, more or less.

A sweet and delicate imagination only.

A dormant passion of the mind aroused by beauty and intellectual qualities of some one woman.

An undefinable principle which all beings possess, and which lies at the foundation of all happiness.

A noble passion which envelops our whole being and shows itself in every thought, word and action.

True bliss—void of fancy—of happiest happiness.

An egotism of two.

A feeling that takes root in the heart and is only made perfect when it enters the soul.

A latent faculty of the mind that, when aroused, glows with a radiance that illuminates the gloomiest mind, and yields a power of influence that is unequal.

One of the worst diseases of the heart.

THE LAW A PUZZLING THING.—Mr. Justice Maule once addressed a phenomenon of innocence in a snook-frock in the following words: "Prisoner at the bar, your counsel thinks you innocent; the court for the prosecution thinks you innocent; I think you innocent. But a jury of your own countrymen, in the exercise of such common sense as they possess, which does not seem to be much, have found you guilty and it remains that I should pass upon you the sentence of the law. That sentence is that you be kept in imprisonment for one day; and, as that day was yesterday, you may go about your business." The unfortunate rustic, rather scared, went about his business, but thought that law was an uncommonly puzzling thing.

—Bill Greenham, for breach of the peace and resisting officer was fined \$30 and costs.

Died, Jan. 1st, at 7:30 p. m., Christiana, the infant daughter of G. C. and N. C. Lyon. Funeral at 3 p. m. Wednesday at Hustonville Cemetery.

Wm. Dodd recently sold Bailey Crossen, of Philadelphia, 4 16-hand roadsters for \$1,000. J. W. Allen & Co. sold to Benedict Spaulding 30 head of 1,300-lb. extra leading cattle at \$73.75.

The most notable characters that your reporter noticed at the Young Ladies' Leap Year Masquerade Carnival and Oyster Supper at Christian College, were: Misses Sallie Cook, Pocahontas; a success; well acted; Helen Reid, Sister of Charity; a fine make-up; Belle Cook, Mother Hubbard; Beesie Drye, Folly; Bettie Reid, Goddess of Liberty; Julia Bradley, North; Lena William, South; Jesse Cook, Witch, Lizzie Drye, Night; Lizzie Twidwell, Venetian Lady; Jude Weatherford, Snow; Jennie Reid, Mother Goose; Emma Peyton, INTERIOR JOURNAL—a new-y costum; Dolly Williams, Tamborine Girl; Belle Bigle, Morning; Ida Twidwell, Autumn; Blanche Twidwell, Peasant Girl; Bettie West, Indian Squaw; Emma Perkins, Morning; Mollie Mounce, Gypsy Queen; Sallie Cabell, Martha Washington; Dolly Cabell, Shepherdess; Bell Jones, Gent; Zapby; T. Logan, Novice; Mac Logan, Unknown; Lucille Cooper, Kentucky Rose; and several others that I could not ascertain. The gentlemen were about as follows: Jim Cook and Shack Huffman, Dudevill Masters; Will Reid and Woford Drye, "Buchu," before and after taking; June Hucker, Old-time Girl; Ernest Wood, Priest; June Reid, Cow boy; Jim Reid, Indian Chief; Gil Cooper, Stanford, Cow-boy; Will Hocket, Simple Simon; Harry Hocket, Two-faced Man; Lee Reid, Ghost; David Allen, a fine make up of the Devil; Porter Sandidge, Don't know; Will West, Paddy; Will Jones, Beggar Boy, Geo. Weatherford, Jr.; Burlesque on Mother Hubbard, or the old woman who was going to live in the shoe; Jim Severance, Stanford, Dudes; Charlie Carson, Stanford, Duke; John Bright, Muldoon, the solid man; James Carson, Minstrel End-man; Dan K. Garrard, Representative from Clay county; The last mentioned are all from Stanford. Among the young ladies who were not masked I recognized Miss Ella Van Meter, of Winchester; Bertie Newlin, Danville. Alice Burgin, Eugenia Peyton, Mary Peyton, Alice Jones, Florence Drye, Mary Thompson and others. Mr. Rue and Dr. Dalton, of Bargin; Jno. J. Allen, of Liberty; Dr. Tanner, McKinney, were among the many gentlemen not masked. Supper was called at 10 o'clock. The dining-room was handsomely decorated and to the evergreen invitation on the wall, "Eat, Drink and be Merry," more than 150 guests responded. I was rather expecting the INTERIOR JOURNAL office would furnish a "Capt. Smith," but he failed to materialize. It is intimated that the young gentlemen will return the compliment paid them by the young ladies in so enjoyable an affair as Tuesday night's, by ordering it duplicated on roller skates, provided they can obtain the use of College Hall, which of course will be given.

Thousands Say So.

Mr. T. W. Atkins, Girard, Kansas, writes: "I never hesitate to recommend your Electric Bitters to my customers; they give atra satisfaction and are rapid sellers." Electric Bitters are the purest and best medicina known and will positively cure Kidney and Liver Complaints. Purify the blood and regulate the bowels. No family can afford to be without them. They will save hundreds of dollars in doctor's bills every year. Sold at 50c a bottle by Penny & McAllister.

Henry Watterson on Egg-Nog.

The day after Christmas Mr. Watterson wrote as follows: Some cranky Virginian a century or two ago betook himself to the preparation of a new beverage, but somehow he became mixed in his calculations as he proceeded, and produced a soup. He pronounced it good and called it egg-nog. We classify egg-nog among the soups advisedly, for it hath a due consistency, a rich amount of animal nutrition, and withal the process of cooking is involved, for the raw liquor of concoction, whether whisky, brandy or rum, is purried into the cold congealation of beaten eggs. It immediately cooks them. No drink is richer or more generous than this soup in respect to its immediate effect on the palate, and none more insidious and tricky when it gets in its work upon the interior viscera and gizzard. A hot intercine feud promptly arises between the several incompatible ingredients, and they proceed to dissolve partnership, each element—the whisky, the eggs, the sugar and the milk—setting up business on its own account. The result is confusion and chaos. The liver and the lungs also become involved in the demoralization in the neighborhood, and ultimately the blood and the nerve centers. The patient, in fact, falls into a stage in which he would be liable to be called drunk ordinarily, though, in fact, he is merely the victim of overfeeding on a most treacherous soup. There have been more useful inventions than this soup, but we would not censure the inventor.

A dark and sanguinary deed was brought to light at Joliet, Ill., on Friday. A trail of blood was discovered. It led from a hole in the ice in a canal to a distant suburb. The excited inhabitants of Joliet followed the trail through its horrible course. Murder most foul had evidently been committed. By whom? Detectives shook their heads, but fomed mysterious theories. The public excitement grew intense, and it became evident that the assassin, if found, could expect but a short shift and a strong cord. But where was he discovered? He was, in spite of the detectives. His conscience smote him and he confessed. A plain, farmer-like man he seemed, ill fitted for such savagery. He admitted shooting several victims and dragging their bodies over the snow. The victims were geese. So were the Joliet people, and so ends the Hunting for the Goose.

Ruskin never said a truer thing than this. "If you want knowledge you must toil for it; if you want food you must work for it; and if pleasure you must toil for it. Toil is the law. Pleasure comes through toil, and not by self-indulgence and indolence. When one gets to love work, life is a happy one."

The reduction of the public debt for December is about \$12,000,000. According to this estimate, the reduction of the debt for the year is \$110,000,000.

Buckley's Araria Salve.

The greatest medical wonder of the world. Warrented to speedily cure Burns, Bruises, Cuts, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Cancer, Piles, Chilblains, Corros, Tarter, Chapped Hands and all skin eruptions, guaranteed to cure in every instance, or money refunded. A positive cure for Piles. 25c per box. For sale by Penny & McAllister.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

CURE.

nick headache and relieve all the trouble incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Diarrhea, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing

SICK HEAD.

ache they would healmost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all not head

ACHE.

is the bane of so many lives here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not.

Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and easily made. They are strictly vegetable and do not give or harm to any person. They are gentle action please all who use them. In vials 25c per box; five for 50c. Sold by druggists everywhere, or sent by mail.

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R. S. BROWN, Southern Passenger Agent, 8 E. Cor. Fourth & Main st., Louisville.

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